THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER,

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age ſoever, the moſt eaſie, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct Reading, and true Writing our Engliſh-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or publiſhed by any.

And further alſo, teacheth a direct Courſe, how any unskilfull perſon may eaſily both underſtand any hard Engliſh words, which they ſhall in Scriptures, Sermons, or elſewhere hear or read: and alſo be made to uſe the ſame aptly themſelves; and generally whatſoever is neceſſary to be known for the *Engliſh* Speech. So that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters unto the *Grammar-School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other his private uſe, ſo far as concerneth *Engliſh*. And therefore is made not only for Children, though the firſt Book be meer childiſh for them, but alſo for all other, eſpecially for thoſe that are ignorant in the Latine Tongue.

In the next Page the *School-Maſter* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all Beholders, ſetting forth ſome of the chief Commodities of his Profeſſion.

Deviſed for thy ſake that wanteſt any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote* Maſter of the Free-ſchool in St. *Edmonds Bury*.

Peruſed and approved by publick Authority, and now the 26 time *Imprinted with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book added.*

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The School-Master to his Profession.

I *Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment, to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure.*

I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skil in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammer-school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced; what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-masters, they best know; and the same proffer do I make to all other both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends; for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with great perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach a hundred Scholars, then before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this land, and more books bought then otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have bin at, in maintaining their children long at School, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the practice thereunto adjoyned, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kinde of stile in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechism, the

knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civill behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible *and other Histories: and a Grammar-scholar learn to know when his Authors, both Greek and Latin lived, and when the principal Histories in them were done. I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing, and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greek, Latin or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof by a plain English word: whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammar-school, which also will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore, if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, keep the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.*

Finally, I have given thee such examples for fair Writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldome finde in England*) they alone will cost thee much more money then I ask thee for my whole* Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied for the performance of these things: read the *Preface:* where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

OTher men in their writing (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a *School*; but I am imforc d of necessity, to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech to the unskilfull, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, VVeavers, Shop keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others; Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholers If peradventure for 2 or 3 dayes, at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange unto thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: for if thou take but diligent pains in it but 4 dayes, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest, yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, then any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better commendation, and profit then any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou mayest sit on thy Shop-board, at thy looms, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after thou hast once made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order or study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure that thou passe not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and having none present to help thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin untill thou meetest with thy Minister or other learned Scholars, of whom thou mayest enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such things, as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like *Scoggins* Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus*, for these dozen years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it; if thou be also a teacher. And for the first, where I professe to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principall things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables, so in the first Book, howsoever as the first sight they may seem common, as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it here set down, or at least so many like both for the bginning or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilfull in.

And

And I have begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they firſt learned, all other will follow with very little labour. Theſe ſyllables known, becauſe all words, be they never ſo long or hard be made of them, thou haſt nothing to learn but to divide them; for which I have laid down ſo eaſie and certain rules (believe me that have tried) as thou ſhalt never err in any hard word: I doubt not but thine own experience ſhall finde this to be true, and ſo my promiſe in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in this firſt Book, I have differed in writing many ſyllables from the uſual manner; yea from my ſelf in the reſt of my Works, as *tempt* without (e) and (*tyn*) with one (n) and *plum* not plume. My reaſon is, I have put there no more letters then are of abſolute neceſſity, when in the reſt I have followed cuſtome: yea often I write the word diverſly (if it be uſed differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kinde of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7. and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to preſent uſe of reading words of of one ſyllable, which thou haſt learned to ſpell and ſo thou mayeſt have nothing in the ſecond book to learn, but onely diviſion of words, and other hard Obſervations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margent (which I would have thee alwayes diligently read and mark) will make theſe things more plain unto thee.

Alſo where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthography on any word truly pronounced, I muſt mean it of thoſe words whoſe writing is determined, for there are many, wherein the beſt Engliſh men in this Land, are not agreed, as ſome write malicious deriving it from malice, others write malitious, as from the Latin *Malitioſus*. So ſome write German from the Latin, ſome Germain from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names or ſtrang words of Art in the ſeveral ſciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unleſs ſometimes on ſome ſpecial occaſion. I know ere this, thou thirſteſt that art a Teacher, to hear thou maieſt with more eaſe and profit teach a hundred ſcholars, then before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee ſucceſſe. Let every one of thy ſcholars (for the beſt thou haſt ſhall learn that here, which he never knew, neither needeth he any other for *Engliſh*) provide and uſe this book, then divide thy ſcholars in 2, 3, or 4 ſorts, as thy number is (for more thou needeſt not, although thou haſt an hundred ſcholars) and place ſo many of them as are neereſt, of like forwardneſs, in one leſſon or form, as in Grammer ſchools, and ſo go through the whole number not making above 4 companies at the moſt: ſo that thou ſhalt have but ſome lecture to hear if thou haſt an hundred ſcholars: whereas before thou hadſt forty lectures, though but forty ſcholars. Then when thou wouldſt hear any form, call them forth all, be then ten twenty or more together, hear two or three that thou ſuſpecteſt, to be moſt negligent, or of dulleſt conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, ſentence or part, another the next and ſo

through

through, ſo that all do ſomwhat, and none know when or what ſhall be enquired of him; encourage the moſt diligent and tendereſt natures. And thus doubt not, but thou ſhalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, then before unto four in ſeveral leſſons. For by appoſing each other, as I have directed in the end of the ſecond book, emulation and fear of diſcredit, will make them envy who ſhall excel; by this means alſo, every one in a higher form ſhall be well able to help thoſe under him, and that without loſs of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and ſweet tuning of the voice, I have given thee this help: I have added for proſe all ſort of ſtile, both dialogue and other; and for Verſe, Pſalms, and other verſes of all the ſeveral ſorts uſuall, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt to all carefull Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repair unto the ſchools of ſuch Teachers, as are not Gramarians, to hear their children pronounce and ſo help ſuch with their diſcretion, that deſire to uſe this Book in their ſchools; for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſilly little children chance, which ſhould at firſt be moſt skilfully grounded, which is the only cauſe of ſuch wofull ignorance in ſo many men and women that cannot now write (without great errour) one ſentence of true Engliſh: therefore let Parents now be carefull to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradſmen, if thou deſireſt to be informed how to teach this Treatiſe, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the book, and as thy ſcholar is in ſaying his leſſon, mark what words he miſſeth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and ſo until he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilfull. And let his fellows alſo remember them to appoſe him in their appoſitions. But me thought I heard thee ſay, that my reaſons have perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canſt not move all their parents to be willing to beſtow ſo much mony in a book at firſt. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they ſhall ſave much by the bargain; but they will reply, that this little young childe will have torn it before it be half learned. Then anſwer them, that a remedy is provided for them alſo, which is this; Firſt, the Printer upon ſight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book making the firſt part of my ſecond page, the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reaſon, for a childe may by this treatiſe almoſt learn to ſpell perfectly in as little time, as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground work of ſpelling, all the reſt of this work will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly I have ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt Book, that if the childe ſhould tear out every leaf as faſt as he learneth, yet it ſhall not be greatly hurtfull, for every new following chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reaſonable man that this entrance in them prefixeth the manner how to underſtand the uſe of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over tedious.

For

For the particular ordinary ſounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to be ordering of the Teacher, eſpecially it being ſufficiently and eaſily handled by another. Thus have I ſo parled and liſped unto thee, as that I hope thou underſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good, which if I finde accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my courſe for the eaſe and ſpeedy attaining the learned language: an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profeſſion, ſo might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to GOD.

A a b c D e f g h i k l m n o p q z r
ſ s t u v w x y z ꝛc.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O
P Q R S T U W X Y Z

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r
ſ s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N
O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q
r ſ s t u v w y z &.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

ct fi ſi ſh ſt ſſ ff fl ſt ffi ffi ffl.

ã ẽ õ ũ

The first Book of the English School-master.

CHAP. I.

TEaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The Titles of the chapters must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

a e i o u

Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id od ud
Af ef if of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ah eh ** oh **
Al el il ol ul
Am em im om um
An en in on un
Ap ep ip op up
Ar er ir or ur
At et it ot ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
Dipthongs.
Ai ei * oi *
Ay ey * oy *
Au eu * ou *
Aw ew * ow *
Ar er ir or ur

If you do ill fie on us all;
Ah it is so, he is my foe,
Wo be to me, if I do so,

a e i o u

Ba be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ka ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ji jo ju
Va ve vi vo vu
Wa we wi wo wu
Qua que qui quo quu
Vp go on, O I see a py,
So it is, if I do lye
Wo is me, Oh I dy,
You see in me no lye to be.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels, and after two or three dayes when he is skilfull in them teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of art; as they stand in the Margent never troubling his memory with a new word before he be perfect in the old. c, before a, o, u, like k, but before e, o, i, like s, if no other letters come between.

Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a vowel. Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to joyne the two former sort of syllables together, I mean (*ab* and *ba*) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your scholars to call these words syllables and that so many letters as we spell together, we cal a syllable and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall reqire it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

Ba bad ba bad ba ber bat bay,
Be bed be beg be bet
Bi bid bi bis bi bil bi bit
Bo bot bo bon bo bos boz boy
Bu bud but bus bu bul bu buc buz,
Da dad dag day dam daw day.
De den det de desr,
Di did idg dim din dip.
Do dog dol drp doz dot dow.
Du dup dul du dum.
Fa fal fan far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fent few. Fi fil fen fir fit,
Fo fog foz fop fo fey. Fu ful fur.
Ga gad ga gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob gop got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut,
Ha had hag he pha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hod hog ho hom ho hot hop,
Hu hut hug hul hu hum hu.
La lad lag lap la las law ley.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob lo lol lep los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul.
Ma mad mam men ma map mas maw may.
Me meg men mes, Mi mil mi mis
Mo mod mos mow. Mu mul mum mur.
Na nag nam na. Ne nel net ne new.

Ni nib nil nip, no nod noz not now
Nu nun nun nut.
Ba pan pas pat paw pat pay
Be ped peg pen, pi pid pil pir
Bo pod pot, pupul pur pus put
Ra tag ram ran rad rat raw ray.
Re red raw. Ri rib rig rin rip.
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run.
Ta tap tar tar, te teg tel teu tew
Ti tib til tin tip tit, to tog ton top tos tow toy.
Tu tub tug tun tur
Ca cal cam can cap cat,
Ke ket key. ki kid kis kit,
Co cob cod cog, co con cow coy,
Cu cud cuf cu cul cup cur cut.
Da fad fag fam fa faw. fe fel fet.
Si fip fir fit, fo fob fom fot fow.
Su fun fu fup.
Ja jag jar jaw, je jet jew ju jud.
Ve vel ves vet.
Va van vat var, ve ver.
Wa wag way wan was wat way
We wel wed wet
Wi wil win, wo wol wet.
Qua quaf quat, qui quil quib quit.

In this kind of words of one ſillable we uſe only (c) before (a,o, u,) & (k) before (e) & (y, i) and not otherwiſe except in fained words, as *C* is for *Ciſly*, Kate for Katherine, and in ſome proper names, as *Cis* the father of *Saul*: but we uſe ſ before any vowel, therefore have I placed them as you ſee.

Boy, goe thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag, fill him well and ſee he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him: and ſo God will vex me, and may let me go to hel, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

This ſpech is made only of words taught before where you are not to obſerve the ſenſe being frivolous but only to teach diſtinct reading.

CHAP. III.

SEtteth down only all thoſe ſyllables that are of three letters, beginning with two conſonants,

Bla ble bli blo blu | Cha che chi cho chu.
Bra bre bri bro bru | Cla cle cli clo clu.

Here examine your ſcholars what conſe-

nants will follow b, and let him answer l, or r, and so practice him in all the rest for the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find, when you come to the rules of division in the second booke call (h) a consonant here & elsewhere for examples sake which properly is not so, to a void multitude of rules.

Tra tre tri tro tru
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fli flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu
Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku
Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squ
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu

CHAP. IV.

HEre are adjoyned the syllables of the former Chapters with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab) and then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have scholars in every Form say over some of that they have learned, & appose one another, as I have taught in the first chapter of the second book.

Bla blab ble bled bles blew blit blis blo blot
Bza bzag bzand bza bras bzat bzay
Bze bzed bzet bzew, bzi bzim, bzo bzow
Cha champ chap chas chat, che chew
Chi chil chip, cho chod chop chu chub
Cra crab crag cram, cre crew
Cri crib, cro crob, cro cros, cru crum
Dza dzab dzas dzag dzam dzaw dzay
Dze dzeg, dzi dzip, dzo dzom dzop dzu
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flay flat flaw flax fle fled
Fli flit flo flot flow flu flux
Fra frad, fre fret, fri frig, fro frog, from frow.
Gla glad glas, gle glew, gli glid
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray, gri grig grin, gro gros.
Kna knap knaw, kni knit
Kno knoz know, knu knub knug

Pla

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow. Plu plum.
Pra prat pray. Pre pres Pri prig.
* Sca scab scan scar.
Ske skeg skep skew. Ski skil skin skip
Sco scof scot scul scum.
Sha shed shad shal. Shed shel shew.
Sla slab slap sle slew.
Sli slid slip slit. Slo slop slow. Slu slut.
Sme smel smi smit. Smo smot. Smu smut.
Sna snag snap snat. Sni snip. Sno snow. Snu snut.
Spa span spar. Spe sped spel spew.
Spi spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur.
Sta stat stag star stay, Ste stem.
Sti stif stil stir, sto stod stor stow, stu stub stut stur.
Swa swad swag swan swap sway, swe swel.
Swi swig swit swim.
Tha than, that thaw. The them then they.
Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.
Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Try trin trip.
Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus.
Twi twig.
Wha what. Whe when whey. Whi whip. Who whol (whom
Wra wrap. wre Wren. Wri wrig writ. Wro wrot.
Squa squab squad squat. Squi squib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him and ran my way: Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe, that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the scull, and a cros-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: Yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth down first all syllables with four letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Dipthongs.

Appose your scholar in these as I wished you in the third chapter; for the same purpose the first of these is ever (s) or (ch.)

Scra scre scri scro scru
Skra skre skri skro skru
Scla scle scli sclo sclu
Skla skle skli sklo sklu.
shla shle shli shlo shlu.
shra shre shri shro shru.

Stra stre stri stro stru.
Spla sple spli splo splu.
Spra spre spri spro spru.
Thra thre thri thro thru
Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu.

Scra crap scrat scret scru scre scrub. (shrug.
Shra shrap shre shred shrew, shri shrig shril, shru shrub
Stra strag strau stray, stre stres, stry stroy strot.
Spla splat spli split
Spra sprat, spre spred, spri sprig.
Thra, thral, thro throt thru thrum.

Make your scholar know perfectly these dipthongs, and use him to spel the two last by their sound and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Ai ail tail quail, stai staid, brai brain twain wai wait,
Bra brau braul scrall lau laud.
Toi toil boi boil spoil, Joi join coin hoi hois.
Ou our your out stout fou foil scoul cloud hou hois.
Fée féed bléed shée shéep fée féel héel quéen.
Bo bœ bœk lœk hœk stœd gœd fœl hœl stœl.

CHAP. IV.

The former chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings, which we call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use sillables that are not words.

TEaching all syllables of three letters that can end any word of two consonants.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl
Adg edg idg odg udg
Ads eds ids ods uds
Alf elf ilf olf ulf
Ald eld ild old uld
Alk elk ilk olk ulk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm.

Alv elv ilv olv ulv
Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Als els ils ols uls
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Amb emb imb omb umb
Amp emp imp omp ump
Ams ems ims oms ums
And end ind ond und
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
Apl epl ipl opl upl,
Aps eps ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upt
Arb erb irb orb urb force
Ard erd ird ord urd with
Arf erf irf orf urf re,
Arg erg irg org urg
Ark erk irk ork urk
Arm erm irm orm urm
Arn ern irn orn urn
Arp erp irp orp urp
Ars ers irs ors urs
Art ert irt ort urt
Ash esh ish osh ush
Ask esk isk osk usk
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Aſp eſp iſp oſp uſp
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Ath eth ith oth uth
Ati eti iti oti uti
Ats ets its ots uts

CHAP. VII.

ADjoineth the ſyllables of the former Chapters with the firſt of the firſt Chapters, and others that begin ſyllables with ſuch practice of reading.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl wrabl ſcrabl.
Be beb bebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, dri dribl, ſcri ſcribl.
Co cob cobl Go gob gobl, hob hobl.
Hu hub hubl, ſtu ſtub ſtubl.
Cra crab cras, dra drab dras, ſta ſtabs
We web webs, Ri rib ribs.
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs, tu tub tubs.
Ri ich rich, wht which, Mu uch much. ſu ſuch
La lad lads, ſha ſhads, ſquads. Be bed beds peds
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
Bab af baſt ſnaſt.
Ha haf haft, De daf deft cleft.
Gi gif gift lift rift, ſi ſift cliſt
Lo loſ loſt ſoft.
La laugh. Hi high nigh.
Da dag dagl wragl dragl ſtragl.
Gi gig gigl, wri wrig wrigl.
Go gog gogl.
Ba bal bald, ſea ſcal ſcald, We hel held geld.
Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild.

You may ſometime ſpell this way, if the word will be more eaſie which eſpecially when the word endeth in (ch, gh, or ſh) for then they cannot eaſily be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf.
Pe pel pelf felf shelf twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk.
My mil milk ſilk. Po pol polk. Yu hul hulk.
Bi bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film. Hol holm.
Fa fal faln. Sto ſtol ſtoln, ſwo ſwoln.
Sca ſcal ſcalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
Fa fal falt. Sha ſhalt. Be bel belt ſelt melt ſmelt.
Gi gil gilf hilt tilt wilt ſpilt.
La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp damp lamp cramp ſtamp. Shri ſhrim ſhrimp.
After (m) we uſe to give little or no ſound to (b)
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju jum jump cump ſtump.
Da dam dams damps. Ste ſtom ſtems. Plu plum plums.
Da dan daun daunc faunc janne launc chaunce.
Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc fine. Du oun ouns.
Ba ban band, land ſand wand. Be ben lend ſpend ſend.
Fi fin find blind wind, bo bond. Ho houn bound round.
Ha han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtrng
Po pou pong ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank ſhank
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink. Mon monk.
Pa pan pant plant. Gra graunt haunt
Be ben bent lent meant rent went ſhent ſpent
Di din dint print flint hint ſplint
Fo fou font wont. Hu hun hunt lunt blunt
Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Co cou couple
Ca cap carp raps traps chaps. Hi hips lips quips
So ſod ſops tops chops drops ſtrops
Ca cap capt crapt lapt chapt ſtrapt. Ke ker kept.
Di dip dipt ript tipt ſipt ſkipt tript ſtript
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt. Su ſub ſupt
He her herb. Cu cur curb
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard
Be ber bird. Gi gir gird. Lo lord word
Ca car carf dwarf ſcarf wharf. Tu turf furf
Ba bar barg larg charg. Me mer merg
Di dir dirg, Go Gor gorg. Su ſur ſurg ſpurg.

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark ſpark
Wo woꝛ woꝛk. Lu lur lurk
Ba bar barm ſarm harm warm charm ſwarm
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woꝛ woꝛm ſtoꝛm
Ba bar barn warn yarn, ſir firn quirn ſtirn
Bo boꝛ boꝛn coꝛn toꝛn, bu bur burn turn ſpurn
Ca car carp hark warp ſharp
Ver vers. Woꝛ wors. Cu cur curs.
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart
Da aſh dash laſh, ra raſh gna gnaſh
Di dir dirt. Foꝛt ſoꝛt ſhoꝛt, hu hur hurt
Fre freſh. Fi iſh fiſh
Gu guſh raſh bluſh bꝛuſh cruſh puſh tuſh
Ca caſk maſk taſk, des deſk, hu hus huſk muſk
Fri friſk friſt wriſt. Mu mus muſt ruſt
Gà gas gaſp haſp caſp waſp. Ri ris riſks criſks
Ce caſt haſt faſt laſt waſt taſt baſt chaſt
Be bes beſt, je jeſt reſt neſt weſt peſt cheſt wꝛeſt
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt, co cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt
Ra rat ratl. Ke ket ketl. Ti tit titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl.
Bꝛath bath, ſa faith hath laith faith wꝛath
Wi ith with do oth doth moth mouth ſouth ſi outh
Thꝛu thꝛuſt thꝛa thꝛaſh, thꝛe thꝛeſh, thꝛo thꝛong
Tha thwait thwaits.

* The reaſon of this difference I ſhewed before.

Tel me now in truth how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both bridle and ſaddle, and child in the cradle,
(But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold,
My coyn is but ſmall find it who ſhall.
For I know this my ſelf it is all but pelf)
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half
She doth yield me milk her skin ſoft as ſilk
I got without help a Cat and a Whelp
A Cap and a Belt with a Hog that was gelt.
With a pot of good drink full to the brink.
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus much haste may serve for a taste,
And so I must end no vain word to spend.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in foure consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Ey eight he height weight. Si sight bright
Bou bought ought fought wrought sought
Ru rug rugl rugles
Bel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch
Am amb ambl bramble. Scre scremb. Ni nimbl wimble
Fu fum fumbl stumbl. Ni nim nimph
Am amp ampl scrampl crampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
Ba blanch branch panch. Ben bench, wri wrinch
Ca can candl handl. Spren sprendl
Ma man mantl. Spran sprantl. Grun gruntl
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep dept
Ca cam camp campt stampt. Tem tempt stum stumpt
Ci kin kindl spindl. Bu bun bundl
An ankl. Wri wrinkl sprinkl. Un uncl
Man mangl tangl wrangl. Mi mingl singl
Ga gar garb garbl marbl werble. Cu cur curdl
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdl
Gar gargl. Pu pur purpl. Ki kir kirt mirtl
Tu turtl. Wo wor world. Cu cur curld
Ca cast castl. Wra wrastle. Thi thistl. Ju jugl
Da dash dasht lasht washt. Pu push pusht rusht
As ask askt. Cla clasp claspt
Ca catch watch scratch. It itch witch.

Len length strength. Eight weight weights. (worlds.
Hand, handl handls. Spin spindls hardls girdls. Tu. tles

As

a) here
y put (au)
e may put
efore (u)
ronoun-

ords ending
four conso-
nts most of
em being the
ral number,

As I went thorow the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out; but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at the length by strength of mine arms and legs I wrought my self out; but did catch a cough and caught a wrinch in mine ancle, and a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilest I am in this world, how to wrastle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.

The second Book of the English School Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly, and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables with rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set downe the words of Art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Master.

DO you think your self suf-fi-ci-ently in-struct-ed to spell and read di-stinct-ly any word of one syllable that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syllables?

Schol. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

Ma. A syl-la-ble is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together, as in di-vi-si-on you see are four syl-la-bles.

Schol. How many letters be in a syllable?

Ma. Any num-ber un-der nine. As I do say that welch Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

I divide
syllables
you, unt
have rule
division,
then I le
you to yo
rule: loo
for any e
definitio
for such d
scriptions
are fit fo
dren. I n
(h) a lett
plainness
which ex
is none bu
note of b
thing.

Ma. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny, e-vil, i-dell, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes finde two vowels together in one syllable: what shall I doe with them?

Ma. You must then call them a * Dipthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Dipthong.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Dipthong?

* Teach, that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a dipthong.

Ma. No; * none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, ee; as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you finde, you must joyn together, except in some proper names, as in Beer-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-ell: so in see-eth, agree-ing, and in such words where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no dipthongs, therefore may not be joined.

* For when one is little sounded I call them improper dipthongs Ae, Oe, in Latine words, make a dipthong.

Schol. Yet do I find ia, je, ji, jo, ju, va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in James, Jesus, join, udas, value, verily, visit, vow: I pray you are they then no dipthongs?

Ma. No: for i and v, joined with a vowell in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants as A-hi-jah, Vulture.

Consonants.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Ma. I mean all the other letters except the vowels, which can spell nothing without some of the vowels, as take (e) out of strength, strngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet is it none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowell, but when they be consonants they differ; for (y) is also a consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a syllable, with the vowel, as in yet, you; so jet differeth from yet and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded?

e not sounnded

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses: The first and chiefest is, to draw the syllable long: as he is made, mad, A mil dam a shrewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the spar. Beware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the Wasp is fel.
He hid the Ore hide.
It is a mile to the mil.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the door.
Tos the Ball, tose the Wall.
Youh be a dot on your nose, if you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

In this second when (e) is long it is commonly doubled and made a dipthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. What is the second use?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: But this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder then you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Ma. Yes, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in peop'e, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you better able to use them.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Master IF you diligently observe these things, you can not erre in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables, which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest or hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor back-

ward. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work.

Ma. Briefly it is this; Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, a-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which seaven words you have as many syllables as vowels: and above seaven syllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words you have, brief, are more vowels then syllables.

Ma. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. Three, the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we found (i) in chief, not the last (e) in many of them.

Schol. What is the second exception?

Ma. The second is that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No, for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, as in pre-serves, al-wayes, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Shol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) alwayes is (u) with another vowel as in quaff, quean, quick, and sometime after (g) as in Gaunter, language, otherwise never, unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Hea-ven, e-ven, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them.

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly, the longest and hardest English word that you shall finde.

Scho

Schol. I Have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Mark then these rules following, and thou shalt never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together, both fully pronounced, and no dipthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following; as in try-all, mu-tu-all, say-ing, tri-umph, Ephra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as bet-ter, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needlesly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whipps, cragges, for plums, hils, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Ma. When naming a thing, we speak of more then one, as one whip, we call it the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more then one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Ma. [a] You must put the Consonant unto the Vowel following him, as in e-ver, enough, u-sed, be-came, re-port. de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in compound words.

Schol. What kinde of words be they?

Ma. When two several words which we call simple words are joyned together, as in save-gard two syllables; not sa-ve-gard three syllables: because [b] it is made of compounded of two several words, save and guard: so where-of where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-nes, wise-ly; where you must note, that if the last part be an addition onely, and signifie nothing, as [c] nes in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cists; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of [d] two consonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two divers consonants betwixt two vowels?

Ma.

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel. Double consonants.

The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring schollars to presest practise. One Consonant.

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

b We call that simple, that is not compounded.

c The simple will keep the same letters as when he was simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Two consonants,

Ma. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joyned, for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set downe together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example; as blesse, crew, lap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snew, spend, squib, stand, sway, that trap, twaine, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now give examples how these may be joyned in words of mo syllables.

Ma. Mark then dilligently there, re-store, not thus, res-tore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-fraine, ex-e-crable, and such like: but but in god-ly, sel-dome, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning &c. the middle consonants must be divided: because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn.) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the middest of a word?

Three or more consonants.

Ma. Yee, altogether: for, as many consonants as can, must be joyned and the rest divided

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three and no more: therefore, if in the middest there come foure or more, they must be divided, although foure may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be joyned?

Ma. They are all set down in the beginning of the fift Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainnesse sake, I will give every one of them an example, where of we have any ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, spilt, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-straine, you must not say co-nstraine or conſ-traine, or conſt-raine, or conſtr-aine, but con-ſtraine, because (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable (ſtr) can, therefore it must begin it; ſo im-ploy, King-dome, deſtruction, ac-knowledge, tranſ-greſs, &c. And this rule must you carefully ſtill practiſe, that you may readily give thee reaſon in all ſuch words, why every conſonant must goe to this ſyllable rather than that. But ſtill look, as before, that ſome compound words must be markt, as miſ-like, diſ-like, tranſ-poſe, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had been ſimple words, we muſt have ſpelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tran-ſpoſe as ye have learned, because in compoſition every word must have his owne letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But, Sir, ſome men ſpell derivative words thus: ſpeak-ing, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe then you have taught. Object.

Mast. I know it well: yet becauſe if ſuch words ſhould be ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needleſs oppreſſion on childrens memories) and ye former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word: therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you, by this ye you have learned, ſpell truly, certainly & with judgement, any Engliſh word ye can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe rules muſt of neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading to as many as are of years able to diſcerne, yet many will not eaſily believe that little children can conceive them, & make uſe of them; & then they will rather bring confuſion than profit. Answ.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrary for a child of an ordinary capacity, will, & hath eaſily conceived theſe rules, being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed, not to trouble them w̃ any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here uſed are not above eight in all; the moſt of them I would have the childe learn, while he is learning to ſpell, in the firſt book as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there & rules

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable successe: therfore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion doe reiect them, before he hath made tryall upon some ordinary wits, but I would have all such as teach to read that they would make their Schollars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity & use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and other obseruations for true writing: if your childe be very young and dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to contain and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no, nor some of the former, yet while he reads them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible? yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnesse sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers, yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Schol. I Remember you told me, the (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beside that, it drawth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Ma. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the Vowels go before; as au eu iu ou, ac ic oc uc, ag ug; so in ug, ig; as in hau, have, leu leve, lou love; so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive; so c without e is sounded like k, as in accord; but with e like s, as in place, race; so lic, lice, truc, truce; also ag age, flag flage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge, strang, strange, string, stinge, solarg large; in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age,

Here *v* with *e* hath the sound of a consonant. And *ce* as *se*. And when short words end in *c* we use to adde k.

age, hug, huge. Where you must mark, that the ſound which g hath in age, and huge, being long in ſhort ſyllables, is made by putting d before g, as badg crudg. So it is alſo when e, i, or o before g, as leg, ledg, rig, ridg, log, lodg, which vowels before g are never long, except in lieg, ſieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have uſed e in the end of many words no ſounded, when neither it changeth ſound, nor maketh the ſyllable long: why is that?

Ma. We ſee it indeed often, but rather of cuſtome, (as they ſay) for * beauty than of neceſsity; as after i, but not after y, as in bie by, or after two conſonants, or a conſonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaſſe, ſonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the conſonant, nor uſe ſuch e as the Latin ſay, mel, as, ros, we melle, aſſe, roſſe. And ſometimes we uſe not e when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, ſhall, yet we uſe as longer without e, then aſſe with it, yet ſometimes we uſe e after two conſonants, to draw the ſyllable long, for difference ſake, principally, if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, leaſt they ſhould be pronounced ſhort like cradl, ſadl, which ſome men would diſtinguiſh by doubling dd, as ſaddl; but it is both unuſual & needleſſe to write bibbl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And ſome pronounce theſe words, blind, find, bind, ſhort, others blinde, finde binde, with e long, which e if we ſhould write after ſome words, it would utterly overthrow the naturall ſound, as if we ſhould write hang with e thus hange, we muſt pronounce it like ſtrange, and hence ariſeth the difference of the laſt ſyllable in hanger and ſtranger. So words ſounding, as long, ſong, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they ſhould have e would ſound like fringe, hinge, as ſwing him in a rope, ſwinge him with a rod, which muſt not be written with dg, frindge, as ſome think, as the former examples ſhew, as theſe words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

* Eſpecially after *i* and *u*, as in *eſpie argue*.

Whereas ſome would make ſuch words as *able* two ſyllables, and that *e* in the end makes *bl* to be as it were a ſyllable, *I* can ſee no reaſon for it.

Schol. If this be cuſtome without reaſon, what certainty ſhould I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and eaſie, both for our own

Country learners, & for strangers, & certain Rules were known and practised, (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to performe, I wish you rather to obse. ve the best and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customes in the rest.

A letter not Pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

The joyning of these kinde of vowels may be called improper Dipthongs because one of them is little heard.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beautie, abroad, roat, boat. Where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, Beast, best, breast, brest, goad, god, coast, cost; as if you write brede, gode, &c. And here upon this word, yeare yeere, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, create, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in forreigne proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Bo-az.

(e) (e) Is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i) (i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shrieve, grieve, siege, Maist Maister, their, view, mischiefe, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, reliefe, grief, brief, adiew, interfier, kerchiefe, lieutenant fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o) In people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy.

(u) (u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guide, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue.

(b) In lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c) (c) In backe, packe, decke, pecke, licke, sticke, rocke, knocke hucke, lucke. And all alike for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c)?

Mast. It differeth not much which; for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake cake, seeke, speake, like, looke, duke: yet these that we make short, the Latine make the same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lacke necke, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) In

(g) In signe, resigne, ensigne, flegme, raigne, soveraigne, Gascoigne. (g)

(h) In Christ, myrth, Ghost, Iohn, whole, scholar, Eunuch chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, Chrystal, Rhene, Rhenish Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in forreigne proper names, as Thomas, Achiah, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios Aristarchus; so these that end in arch as Monarch; but in the beginning seldome, as Arckangel, therefore commonly wrote Arkangel. (h)

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site, but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as some say plough, slough, bough, others plou, slou, bou; thereupon some write burrough, some burrow, but truest is both to write, and pronounce them. (gh)

(n) In solemn, hymn. (n)

(p) In Psalm, receipt, accompt. (p)

(s) In Isle. (s)

(t) Is alwaies written, but little sounded before ch, when the sylable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, dich, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much; in which, custome hath prevailed against rules. But if the sylable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then tis not written, as in arch, reproach, cooch, belch, bench, &c. (t)

Here again observe that custome hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be written in boar, boat, rather then dore, dote, i in fruit, rather then in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you shall finde all that may breed doubt, set down in the Table at the end of the Book where you may ask counsel; as your doubts shall arise and not onely for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

In such rules of writing, you must not onely understand the first original word, but all derivations rising from them

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

M. Well remembred: it is this, words ending in es, are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular by adding s; for where it is needfull to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es in the plural

Note, that c long sounded not in *sc*, nor *sea* is alwayes written with *ce* Words of the plural number,

plural, as in jewels, engines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefore you shall finde hands, things, words, more usuall in the exactest writers, then handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both wayes be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needles, though usuall, unlesse it be sometime for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the Latine word Sons.

S. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number then in the singular?

M. Yea sometime, as when the singular number endeth ce ch ge dg se or sh; as in graces places churches cages hedges noses fishes, and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a Vessell. Note also that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

S. Do all words of the plural number end in es;

M. No, for we may say lice mice men brethren oxen teeth feet kine and many other. And sometime the singular and plural are both one, as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

S. What is the first thing next to be learned?

M. You shall finde some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee dooe &c. but * as thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise, and so must their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly that ph is as much as f, and is used only in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick Prophet Phillip Phenice, for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, have not alwayes one and the same sound, as th is commonly

e and o

* which Grammarians call the second person.

ph

sounded

ſounded as in theſe wordes, thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in theſe words following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, theſe, brothel, furtheſt, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more then one ſyllable ending in ther, thed, theth, theſt, thing; as father, breathed, breatheſt, fartheſt, ſeething.

[th Like (ϑ) the Greek th which onely Scholars underſtand.

Alſo g when e or i follow, brings great hardneſſe to our learners and ſtrangers, being diverſly ſounded, generall often ſounded, as je in * agent, George, gentle, gentile; except in theſe words, together, get, bragged, target, burgenneſs, geld, gew, gnaw, geran, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eger ſuger, And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the ſound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeſt hanging. Some men think ſ theſe few words might be thus differently written, a childs gig, a Scottiſh jig, a gil of a fiſh, and a jil of wine, but our Engliſh tongue will hardly bear ji in one ſyllable, therefore to be ſure when to write g, and when j, know that the ſound gi is alwayes written with g, and write je alwayes with j, ſaving in theſe words that you ſhall finde writ with g in the Table. But our Engliſh proper names are written, as it pleaſeth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition, otherwiſe why ſhould Iermine be written otherwiſe then the firſt ſyllable in Germain? or Ieſſe rather then Geſſe? and this I take to be the reaſon why Gifford is diverſly pronounced and made to be two different names, which is moſt like to be at the firſt but one; yea, I have known two natural brethren both learned, to write their own names differently.

* The firſt ſort are ſounded like the latine g the other like Greek (γ)

gi and ge.

More over ti before on is pronounced as ſi, as in redemption, except ſ or x go before t, as queſtion, aduſtion, mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in Patience, Egyptian, except when a ſyllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pite, or eſt to lofti, it is pitying, loftieſt.

But the hardeſt thing in our Engliſh tongue for true writing

ce, se, ci, si.

writing is to discerne when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both: as in science, therefore many words that are meerly English are almost left indifferent, as some write fausset, some fauset, other faucet; so pincer, or pinsers, bullace or bullase, some bulleis, cisers, or cisers but exactly it is sciscers. But because the most are written with s as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before e and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency are usually written with c, so it is after a in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chase, or when s is sound d like z, as amase, words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c. as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions see the Table.

That is, by adding something to the beginning or end

s, often like z as in Brazier.

Ci, si, ti, xi.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi, are seldome, as suspicion, complexion; si more often as in those that end in casion, cession, onsion, cursion, session, sension, gression, hension, fesion, mision, pasion, pression, pusion, rision, fession, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

S. What is there to be observed?

M. That divers other words of the same pronounciation only changing their signification, change also their writing, as the Raign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth.

Diverse writing of the same sound.

Two men came to me, their mindes are there.
Wait on men, and sell it by weight.
Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.
The Sun shineth, my son cryeth.
Stand still here that you may hear.
A true Prophet bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.
This Mil-write cannot write.
Some men have a great sum of money.

o before *m* or *n*.

The proper names written *Some* or *Soam*.

Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custome, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diverſly ſounded, as (ſ) ſometimes like (z) as we uſe this uſe: And when (i) doth ſo come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taked for a dipthong or conſonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah.

The ſame writing of divers ſound.

Sometimes we ſhall have a word diverſly written in the ſame ſenſe as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, or broun but eſpecially in the end of a word. Yet do now how, differ in ſound from know, blow. And therefore I ſee no reaſon why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus; nou, hou, that ſo to make a difference betweene theſe words, to bow a bow, or ſow for the ſow, we might write to bou a bow, to ſow for the ſou, & ſo out & ought & ſuch like. Sometimes we uſe ỳ ſame writing for ſound in words differing in ſignification, as the heart of the Hart panteth.

The ſame writing in a diverſe ſenſe.

* Which ſome write heart.

A fowle can fly over a foule way,
Thou art skilfull in the Art of Grammar.
The right eare: Eare thy land, for an eare of corn.
My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diverſly written, and ſounded in the ſame ſenſe, as many beginning with (in) intent, informe or entent, enforme, ſo bottel, botle, yerke, or jerke, Jayle, or Gaole. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tanſie, or money, journey, tanſey. So words ending in (or) which may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour, except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Diverſe ſounds and writings in the ſame ſenſe.

(or)

(Like *que*) when you have a word derived of a Latine word which endeth in *cus* write lick as in publick from *publicus*: but when in a word that is derived from a Latine word ending in *quus* write *que*, as oblique, frõ *obliquus*: but traffique, with *que*, becauſe it is French.

Further you muſt marke ỳ words of moe than one ſyllable ending in this ſound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous, but words of one ſyllable with hus, as trus or truſs

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike when in (que) as oblique, being both of one ſound, is hard without the Latine tongue, from whence moſt of them be borrowed. The beſt help is derivation; for we write publike, becauſe we ſay publication for (c) and (k) here be both one, ſo Rhetoricke, becauſe we ſay Rhetorician.

The laſt thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) ỳ vowel, wherein almoſt ſo many men ſo many minds: ſome will have it before certain letters, others when it cometh in a dipthong: but more reaſon they have which write it

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrth, mystical, all which words you shall finde in the Table, where you shall finde no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I have writt n (y) for (i without regard, following, the usual custome.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembred: such dilligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholar. The answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they form consonants that our English tongue doth not, Mnason, Ptolomey, Rhodus Stenes, signifying ſ foure fore-teeth: pnuma, a spirit or breath; onicus, bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names & latine words ỹ are not usual in English, as fons, aruns, falx, arx: in proper names, alz, anz, aiz, &c. Thus alb, is of ỹ Latines: we use also in Latine Stlata, not used in English, we use also contract words in English as hangd for hanged.

Sch. Have I now no more to observe for distinct reading?

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of ỹ voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as an incense, to incense, where (in) in the former word, as sense in the latter, is lifted up more.

Accent usually omitted to our English Prints.

You must observe also, those which we do call * points or stayes in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half Mwn noteth a small stay, two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay & one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

* The Points are thus called
(,) a Comma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.
() a Parenthesis.

When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know ỹ short kind of writing used in some words: as a strike over any vowell for m, or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ỹ for the, ỹt for that, ỹu for thou, w̄t for what,

Called brevi-ations.

&c. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, *th'intent.

* Called *Apostrophe's.*

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call Great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand. Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

Capital letters

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never misse in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Ma. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on ẏ hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griffe for graffe, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, dirt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep hafe for halfe, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, cerchar for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur, and suster, for sir, and sister, to spat, for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So do they commonly put (f) for (v) as feale for veale.

We use to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowell to avoid a gaping sound.

And a nox, a nasse, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an oxe, asse, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine for a cup, of wine, and other like absurdities.

Peculiar termes.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Ma. By dilligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the Northern man writing to his private

your, may say, My lathe standeth neer the kirke garth, for My barne standeth neer the Church-yard. But if he should write publiquely, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Ma. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unlesse it be want of more practise which (although this you have learned, will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word, though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more cheerfull proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, untill you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VIII.

Here is set down an order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to appose one another.

When your Scholars first learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answer: When your scholars appose one the other let the answerer answer without book.

Iohn. WHo will adventure his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

Robert. I will never refuse you nor any in our forme in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Iohn. How spell you lo?

Robert. l, o.

Iohn. Spell of.

Robert. o, f.

Iohn. Spell from?

Robert. f, r, o, m.

Iohn. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

Iohn. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. Then I answer you p, e, o, p, l, e.

Iohn. What use hath o, for you give it no sound?

Robert.

Robert. True: yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned where o is not pronounced.

Iohn. Are there many more of them?

Robert. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Iohn. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not e in the end of people?

Robert. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowell in that syllable.

Iohn. To what end then serveth it?

Robert. We have learned two principall uses: one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

Iohn. How spell you Jesus?

Robert. J, e, s, u, s.

Iohn. How know you that this is not written with g, e?

Rob. Because it is not in ỹ Table at ỹ end of my book: for all ỹ be written with g, e, be there, our Master taught us that all other of that sound must be written with j, e.

Iohn. How write you Circle?

Robert. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Ioh. Nay, now you misse: for if you look but into the table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

Robert. I confesse mine error; therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

Iohn. Branch.

Robert. Nay, but you should put in u.

Iohn That skilleth not, for both wayes be usuall.

Robert. How spell you might?

Iohn. m, i, g, h, t.

Robert. Why put you in gh for m, i, t, e, spelleth mite?

Iohn. True, but with gh is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Robert. If your syllable begin with b what consonants may follow?

Iohn. Onely l, or r.

Robert. Where learn you that?

Iohn. In the third Chapter of the first book.

Robert. And which will follow g?

Iohn. l, n, or r.

Robert. How prove you it?

Iohn. Because g,l,a, spels gla, g,n,a, gna, g,r,a, spels gra.

Robert. When three consonants begin a syllable, how how shall I know which they be?

Iohn. We have them before twice set down; besides, put a vowell unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str, put a and it spelleth stra, but btra will spell nothing: because bt cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. Doth not str spell stra?

Iohn. It spelleth nothing without a vowell.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often untill he can do it as readily and pronounce it as naturally as if he spake without book.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

Iohn. Three.

Robert. How prove you that?

Iohn. Because it hath three vowels without any of the three exceptions.

Robert. How divide you them?

Iohn. Re-war-ded.

Robert. Why put you w, to a?

Iohn. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Robert. And why divide you r and d?

Iohn. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition?

Iohn. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I finde to be 5, then I take the first a, d, ad. then take the next m, o, mo, then put them together, admo; so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so untill you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Iohn. I must follow the same order, first write down ad- then write unto it mo, admo, then joyne unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables?

Iob. My master doth sometime practise us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thrugh. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yamble, yemble, yimble, yomble, yumble. Waight, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Rob. What if you can not tell w vowell to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it, as if you should write from, & know not whether you should write it with a o, or o.

Iohn. I would try it with all vowells thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But Goodman Taylor our Clarke, when I went to schole with him, taught me to sound these vowells otherwise than (me thinks) you do.

Iohn. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: as bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bod, bude, sounding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide, long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three vowells e, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilfull teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the unskilful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good scholars here their children pronounce these syllables.

Iohn. You say true: for so did my Dame teach to pronounce for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, so, sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) as to (sue) one at the Law.

Robert. But let me returne to appose you: How were you taught to finde out the natural sound of consonants.

Iohn. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, as to observe how he laboureth to * sound y first letter of a word: as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

* For letters were first devised according to sounds.

Rob. How many wayes can you expresse this sound si?

Iohn. Onely three? sie, and sci, or xi, which is (ci)

Rob. Now have you erred, as well as I: for (ti) before a vowell doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are a saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I deal with you.

Iohn. Do your worst, I will provide likewise for you, & never give you over, untill I have gotten y victory; for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Robert. I am of your minde: for I have heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look unto our Chatechisme, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Iohn. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the margents of our books, which we omitted before because they were too hard: for we shall go no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Book.

A Short Catechisme.

What Religion doe you professe?

Acts 12. 16 Christian Religion.

What is Christian Religion?

Rom. 10. 9, 10. Acts 4. 12. It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things, which are commanded and taught us by God in the holy Scriptures.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God contain in it all

Deut. 4. 35. and 6. 4. **points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?**

Yea.

Tel me then from this scripture how many Gods there be?

Ephes. 4. 6. 2 Tim. 1. 17. John 4. 24. 1 John 5. 7 Mat. 3. 16, 17. Mark 28. 19. 1 John 5. 7. Psal. 19. 1, 7 and 29. 3, 4, 5. Rom. 1. 29. and 10. 18. One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, Immortal, Invisible, most strong and onely wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

20. Laſtly, that we make not theſe holy practices of repentance common in time, nor uſe them for courſe.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechiſm.

ALmighty God, and moſt mercifull Father in Jeſus Chriſt, as thou haſt plainly ſet before us our curſed ſtate in the clear Glaſs of thy Heavenly Word, ſo we beſeech thee open our eyes to ſee it and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy ſpirit. For wee (Lord) are moſt vain and vile creatures, juſtly tainted with the rebellion of our firſt parents, conceived in ſin, bond-ſlaves to Satan neceſſarily, and yet willingly ſerving divers luſts, and committing innumerable ſins againſt thy majeſty, whereby we diſerve moſt juſtly to endure all miſeries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But bleſſed be thy name (O Lord our God,) who, when there was no power in us, no not ſo much as any deſire or endeavour to get out of this wofull eſtate, haſt made us ſee and feel in what caſe we were; and provided a moſt ſoveraign remedy for us, even thy deare and only begotten Son, whom thou haſt freely offered to us not only kindling in us a deſire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the ſalvation of our ſouls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleaſed thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Ieſus Chriſt, and by thy ſpirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the ſame Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image? Work in our hearts daily increaſe of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change O God, enable us in ſome good meaſure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to ſerve thee who haſt created and choſen us? and thy Son, who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory, and thy bleſſed Spirit, who doth continually ſanctifie and keepe us with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holines and righteouſnes all the daies of our life. Finally, ſeeing of thy infinite goodneſſe and mercy thou haſt appointed divers excellent and holy meanes, for the daily increaſe of thy grace in us, and for the conforming and quickning of us in Chriſtian converſation, we humbly beſeech thee to grant all thoſe good meanes unto us:

and to continue them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constant y, and zealously, to the glory of thy name and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Iesus Christ: To whom with thee O Father, and the holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever, Amen.

A Thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Iesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine own comfort in Iesus Christ, Amen.

A Thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drink and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my meat to do thy will and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience; that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Iesus Christ; to whom with thee and the holy-Ghost, be all honour, glory and thanksgiving, now and ever, Amen.

A Prayer for the morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy Poore and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same, we beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally, to thy glory; next to the profit of thy Church and Common wealth, and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscionably do our busines, and labours, not as men pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully & truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly

kedly do their works and labours: we beſeech thee O heavenly Father, to give us the ſtrength of thy Spirit, that godly & gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediouſneſs of this irkſom labour which thou for our ſins haſt poured upon all mankind, may ſeem to us delectable and ſweet. Fulfil now, O Lord, theſe our requeſts, for thy Son our Saviours ſake, in whoſe Name we pray, as himſelf hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening

MOſt merciful God and tender Father, which beſide thine ineſteemable mercies declared & given unto us in the making of the world for our ſakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Ieſus Chriſt, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy bleſſed Word, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy moſt gracious governing of us; and in all things hitherto, for our ſingular wealth and commodity, haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from al dangers both of ſoul and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things neceſſary for the comfort and ſuccour of this poor and miſerable life, which many others do want: For theſe, and other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodneſs only, and fatherly providence, haſt hitherto poured upon, and doſt preſently pour upon us, and many others, we moſt humbly thank thee, and praiſe thy holy Name: beſeeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkneſs thou haſt ſent over the earth: ſo thou wouldeſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our ſins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed againſt thy holy Commandments: and as now we purpoſe to lay our bodies to reſt, ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the ſame this night and for evermore: and whenſoever our laſt ſleep of death ſhall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, ſo that our bodies may reſt both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy through Ieſus Chriſt our Lord, So be it.

The 119. Pſalm.

BLeſſed are thoſe that are undefiled in their way, and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Bleſſed are they that keep his teſtimonies, and ſeek him with their whole heart,

3 For they which do no wickednes, walk in his waies.
4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandements.
5 O that my waies were made so direct, that I might keep thy statutes.
6 So shall I not be confounded, whilst I have respect unto all thy Commandements
7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned thy judgements of thy righteousnes.
8 I will keep thy Ceremonies, O forsake me not utterly:

The second part.

WHerewith shall a young man cleanse his waye even by ruling himself after thy word.
2 With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not go wrong out of thy commandements.
3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I should not sin against thee.
4 Blessed art thou, O Lord, O teach me thy statutes.
5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.
6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimonies as in all manner of riches.
7 I will talk of thy commandements, and have respect unto thy wayes.
8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chap. 4.

HEar, O ye children, the instruction of a Father, and give care to learn understanding.
2 For I give you a good Doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my Law.
3 For I was my Fathers Son; tender and dear in the eyes of my Mother.
4 He also taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandements and thou shalt live.
5 Get wisdom, get understanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.
6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee; love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wis-

7 Wisdom is the beginning, get wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thée; she shall bring thée to honour if thou imbrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament upon thine head, yea she shall give thée a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thée in the way of wisdom, and led thée in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not, kéep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evill men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sléep except they have done evill, and their sléep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they fall.

20 My Son, hearken unto my words, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but kéep them in the middle of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto these that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Kéep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thée a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thée.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thée.

26 Ponder the paths of thy féet, and let all the wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

The 1. Psalm.

THe man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear,
Nor led his life as sinners do
nor sate in scorners chair.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth set his whole delight,
And in that Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.
3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the Rivers side;
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand
Even so all things shall prosper well;
which this man takes in hand.
5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so:
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.
6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgment stand upright;
Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.
7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men
shall quite be overthrown.

The 4 psalm.

O God that art my righteousnes,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty
when I was bound in thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee, unceasantly
to cry I will not rest.
3 O mortal men how long will ye
my glory thus despise?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?
4 know ye, that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.
5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.
6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousnes I say,
And look that in the living Lord
you put your trust alway.
7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches do imbrace:
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby shalt make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increase have had.
9 In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my rest and sleep.
For thou only wilt me O Lord,
alone in safetie keep.

The 50 Psalm.

THe mightie God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke,
Even from the East,
and so forth to the west:
2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh best,
God will appear
in beautie most excellent,
3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent.
Devouring fire
shall go before his face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace:

4 Then

4 Then shall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equitie and right:
5 Saying, Go to,
And now my Saints assemble,
My pact they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.
6 The heavens shall
declare his righteousnes,
For God is judge
of all things more or kss.
7 Heare my people,
for I will now reveal:
Lisi Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame the,
8 For giving not
all manner of offerings to me.
9 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Goates of thy fold
or calf out of thy stal':
10 For all the Beasts
are mine within the Woods,
On thousand hills
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountains:
All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51. Psalm. the first Part.

O Lord consider my distres,
and now with speed some pity take:
my sins deface, my faults redres
good Lord for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord and make me cleane
from this unjust and sinfull act;
And purifie yet once again
my hainous crime and bloody fact.
3 Remorse and sorrow do constraine
me to acknowledge mine excess,
My sins alas do still remain
before my face without releasse.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evill in thy sight;
And if I were therefore condemned,
Yet were thy judgements just & right.
5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sin;
Yea of my mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.
7 If thou with hysop purge this blot
I shall be clearer then the glass,
And if thou wash away my spot,
the Snow in whitnes shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my strength may now amend
which ahou hast swag'd for my trespass
9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire
for I have felt enough thy hand:
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
10 Make new my heart within my breast
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us do thou accord
the brightnes of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row
may see thy saving health.
3 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.

4 Through

4 Throughout the world so wide
let all rejoyce with mirth;
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.
5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
Oh let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.
6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall blesse us eke withall.
7 God shall us bless I say,
and then both far and neer
The folk throughout the earth alway
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104. *Psalm.*

MY soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his Name;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear,
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear.
2 With light as a Robe
thou hast thee beclad,
VVhereby all the earth
thy greatness may see;
The heavens in such sort
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain
compared may be.
3 His Chamber beams lye
in the Clouds full sure,
VVhich as his chariots
are made him to bear;
And there with much swiftness
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of winde in the air:
4 He made his spirits
as Heralds to go;
And lightning to serve
we see also prest;
His will to accomplish
they run to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.
5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.
6 The deep a fair covering
for it made thou hast,
VVhich by his own nature
the hils would devour.
7 But at thy rebukes
the waters did flie,
And so give due place
they words to obey:
At thy voice of thunder
so fearfull they be,
That in their great raging
they hast soon away.
8 The Mountains full high
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewise the vallies
full quickly descend,
VVhere thou them appointedst,
remain they do still.
9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage
not pass that they can:
For God hath appointed
they shall not return
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. *Psalm.*

THe man is blest that God doth fear,
And eke his Law doth love indeed

2. His;

2 His seed on earth God will uprear,
And bless such as from him appear.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousness endure shall still.
4 Unto the Righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darkness light;
5 Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his sight:
6 Yea pity moveth such to lend,
He doth by justice things expend.
7 And surely such shall never fail,
For in remembrance had is he.
8 No tidings ill can make him quail,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
9 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
For he shall see his foes down cast.
10 He did well for the poor provide,
His righteousness shall still remain,
11 And his estate with praise abide,
Although the wicked do disdain:
12 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. *Psalm.*

YE Children which do serve the Lord
Praise ye his name with one accord,
2 Yea blessed be alwayes his name;
Who from the rising of the Sun,
3 Till it return where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whose dwellings in the heavens are?
of such great power and force is he.
6 He doth abase himself we know,
Things to behold both here below,
and also in Heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.
8 And so him set in his high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And eke with joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy Name.

The 120. *Psalm.*

IN Trouble and in Thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort;
2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of false report.
3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to sting,
thou false and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No lesse then arrows keen,
or hot consuming fire.
5 Alas too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
which Kedars are by name.
6 By whom the flock elect,
And all of *Isaacs* sect
are put to open shame.
7 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life;
8 But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was control'd.
by them that would have strife.

The 126. *Psalm.*

WHen as the Lord
again his Sion had brought forth
From bondage great,
and also servitude extream,
His work was such
as did surmount mans heart & thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream,
Our glad mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongue
did shew us joyfull men.
2 The heathen Folk
were forced then for to confess

How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confeſs no leſs;
VVherefore to joy,
we have good cauſe as we begun.
4 O Lord go forth,
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to deſarts
the flowing Rivers ſend.
5 Full true it is,
that they which ſow in tears indeed,
A time will come,
when they ſhall reap in mirth & joy.
6 They went and wept.
In bearing of their precious ſeed;
For that their Foes
full often-times did them annoy:
But their return
with joy they ſure ſhall ſee,
Their ſheaves home bring;
and not impaired be.

The 148. *Pſalm.*

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From heaven that is ſo high,
Praiſe him in deed and word,
A bove the ſtarry skie.
2 And alſo ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royall,
Praiſe him with glee.
3 Praiſe him both Moon and Sun,
VVhich are both clear and bright.
The ſame of you be done,
Ye gliſtering ſtars of light,
4 And eke no leſs ye heavens fair,
And clouds of the air,
His laud expreſs.
5 For at his word they were
All formed as you ſee,
At his voice did appear
All things in their degree.
6 VVhich he ſet faſt,
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to laſt.

The School-maſter to his Scholar.

MY child and Scholar take good heed
unto the words that here are ſet,
And ſee thou do accordingly,
or elſe be ſure thou ſhalt be beat.

Firſt, I command thee God to ſerve,
then to thy Parents duty yeild,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Clothes unbotton'd do not uſe,
let not your hoſe ungarter'ed be,
Have Handkerchief in readineſs,
VVaſh hands and face, or ſee not me.

Loſe not your Book, Ink-horn or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band.
Let Shoes be tyed, pin Shirt-band cloſe,
keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken hos'd or ſhoo'd you go,
or ſlovenly in your array,
VVithout a Girdle or untruſs'd,
then you and I muſt have a fray.

If that you cry or talk aloud,
or books do rend, or ſtrike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you curſe, miſcall or ſwear,
if that you pick, filch, ſteal or lie;
If you forget a Scholars part,
then muſt you ſure your points untie.

If that to School you do not go
when time doth call you to the ſame,
Or if you loyter in the ſtreets,
when we do meet then look for blame.

VVherefore (my child) behave thy ſelf,
ſo decently at all aſſayes,
That thou mayſt purchaſe Parents love
and eke obtain thy Maſters praiſe.

The

The firſt Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of theſe nine figures, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9. and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them ſtand together, in ſo many ſeveral places they muſt needs ſtand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the firſt place, and ſo go (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the ſecond place; the next the third place, and ſo forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the firſt place is but five, but in the ſecond place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty: in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thouſand; and in the fifth place fifty thouſand, and ſo thou mayeſt proceed: as for example, the number thus placed, 1656. being this preſent year from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand ſix hundred fifty ſix: and this number 5675. being this preſent year from the Creation (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand ſix hundred ſeventy five. But my Book growing greater than I purpoſed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter ſooner than peradventure (thou mayeſt think) I promiſed.

Direction for the Ignorant.

FOr the better underſtanding this brief *Chronologie* following, I thought good to advertiſe thee thus much: Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the numbers above, ſo farre as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainneſs ſake, ſtick not to call Chapters: therefore I begin my account five times, beſt anſwering (as I think) thy demands, when ſuch a one lived, or ſuch a thing done; for thou commonly moveſt thy queſtion one of theſe five wayes; either how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood: how long after the departure out of *Ægypt*, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest it nearest one of these times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it: look upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter: Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiasticall History, seek in the *Roman* or *Italica* Letter, which thou usest to call the Latine Letter, and passe over those in the *English* Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, If thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that would'st find somethings only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Ægypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose times thou may'st easily finde, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading; Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and created ADAM and EVE: their posterity was born in these years after, as followeth.

Year.		*Year.*	
130	Seth	874	Lamech
253	Enosh	1056	Noah
325	Kenan	1566	Shem
395	Mahalaleel.	1558	Iaphet
506	Iared	1656.	*The universall flood, after which followeth the Generation of* Shem.
622	Enoch		
686	Methuselah.		

CHAP.

CHAP. 2.

After the Flood.

Year.

2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 Tower of *Babel* built
101 Reu
163 Serug
192 Nahor
222 Terah
262 Haran
352 Abraham
436 Ismael
452 Sodome *destroyed.*
452 Isaac
512 Iacob
587 Ruben
588 Simeon
588 Levi
599 Iudah
600 Dan
601 Nephali
601 Asher
602 Issachar
602 Gad
602 Zebulon
904 Ioseph
619 Benjamin

These twelve were the sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve tribes of Israel

Minerva.

699 Phares
642 Hezron
643 *Jacob* went into Ægypt, where they were 215 years.

Year.

Hercules Lyb.
Aram
Prometheus.
Atlas
Aminadab
778 Aaron
783 Moses
Iob
Naasson
Salmon
858. *Moses* delivered the children of Israel out of Ægypt; then was the Law given.

CHAP. 3.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt
40 *Joshua* brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18. year.
41 *Jubilees* began
58 *Otheniel* judged Israel 40. years, whereof *Cushan* the Amorite oppressed them eight years.

Radamanthus.

80 Booz of Rahab
90 Ehud and Shamgar judged 80. year whereof Eglon the *Moabite* oppressed 18 y.

Tros ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.

Pegasus.
Orpheus.

178 Debora and Barack judged 40. y. whereof Iabin and Sisera oppressed 20. year.

198 Obed

Year

198 Obed born of Ruth.

218 Gideon judged 40. years, whereof the Midianites oppressed seven years.

Theseus.

258 Abimilech three y.

261 Tola twenty three y.

284 Iair judged twenty two years, whereof the Ammonites and Philistins oppressed twelve y.

Amazons Batati against Thebes.

311 Ibsan Iudged seven y.

318 Elon ten y.

Troy destroyed.

329 Abdon the Pirathonite eight y

336 Samson twenty y. In the time of these six Judges the Philistins oppressed.

350 Iesse father of David by Obed.

350 Eli the Priest forty y.

397 Samuel and Saul forty y.

432 **Brutus came into England, if the story be true.**

447 David reigned forty y. Nathan, Asaph, Heman and Ieduthun, Prophets.

477 Solomon reigned forty y. and four hundred eighty one in his fourth year built the temple, before the birth of Christ about ninehundred and sixteen y.

CHAP. 4.

Before Christ.

936 Temple built.

900 **Hesiod.**

Year.

899 Rehoboam reigned over Iudah seventeen y.

882 Abijam three y.

878 Asa fourty one.

838 Iehosaphat twenty five y.

813 Iehoram eight y.

805 Ahaziah one y.

804 Athaliah six y.

798 Ioash forty y.

758 Amasiah twenty nine y. Ionah prophesieth

743 **Rome built by Romulus upon four hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Exquilinus, Aventinus, and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the walls, with other three hils, Coelius Viminalis, and Quirinalis.**

729 Kingdom of Iudah void twelve years.

725 **Sardanapalus**

718 Ahaziah twenty five y.. Kingdom of Israel void twenty two years.

700 **Numa Pompilius the second Roman King.**

615 **Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.**

Joel, Hosiah, Amos, and Isaiah prophesied.

Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.

677 Ionathan over Iudah 15 y. Michaiah also prophesied.

662 Ahas fifteen y.

646 Ezekias twenty nine.

628 *Sal-*

Year.

628 *Salmanazer* carried ten Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased, *Merodach Baladan* began to bring the Empire from *Assur* to *Babel*.

682 Stesimonides.
Aristozenus.
Ancus Marcius the fourth Roman King.
Archilocus, Zelucus, Homer, Psalart.

617 Manasseh fifty five y.
Ieremiah prophesieth.

610 Sappho, Hilo, Stesichorus, Epimenides,

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon two y.

560 Iosiah twenty one y.
Zephaniah and Habakkuk prophesie.

526 Iehojakim eleven y.

526 Captivity, wherein Nebuchadnezzar carried captives Daniel and many others into Babilon, began the third year of Iehojakim.

Ieremiah continueth his prophesie in Iudah.
Daniel prophesieth in Babel.

618 Zedekiah eleven y.
Ezekiel prophesieth.

507 Ierusalem destroyed, and Ieremiah with the remnant of Iudah carried into Ægypt, where Ieremiah prophesieth.

Year.

Ezekiel continueth his prophesie in Babel.

501 Consuls two yearly began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

498 Zerubbabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Cesus, Paracletus, Esop, Solon, Thales, Seven Wisemen, Pisistratus.

456 Darius, and Cyrus his Son won Babylon from Balthasar, began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Iews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built; the History of Ezra.
Arthashashite, called of prophane Writers Cambyses, reigned with Cyrus his Father.
The History of Esther.
Ahashueroth called Darius.

440 Histapis divorced Vashti, married Ester, hanged Haman, and advanced Mordecai.

431 Tribune Militum.

425 Darius of Persia called also Artaxshast, and of prophane writers, Darius Longimanus, reigned thirty six y.
Haggai prophesieth.

Za.

Year.

Zachariah propheſieth.

423 Malachy the laſt prophet.

414 Nehemiah his ſtory, who builded the wals of Ieruſalem.

397 Battel Peloponneſiack, 27. years, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.

386 Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Aeſchilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Ariſtarcus, Euripides, Herodotus, Ariſtobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Ageſilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia after the Thebanes had ſubdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Ariſtocles, Demoſthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophraſtus, Menander, Zenocrates.

344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued forty nine Years.

332 *Alexander* the great conquered *Perſia*, he entreated the Iews honorably, and reigned twelve years.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of *Alexander* was divided

Year.

into four Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Egypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Iews.

Now beginneth the ſtory of the *Maccabees*.

301 Two *Decii* in Rome

300 *Zeno* author of the *Stoicks*. Aratus, Demetrius, Phalereus.

218 *Ptolomy Philadelphus* cauſed ſeventy Interpreters to tranſlate the LAW into Greek.

313 Hetruria yielded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polibius, Cleanthes.

267 War of Carthage & Rome twelve years.

241 Battel African with Numidia.

237 Ieſus Sirach.

236 Nevius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus

219 The ſecond battle of Carthage, becauſe that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.

131 The third battle of Carthage, which was in three years utterly deſtroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Phariſees, Sadduces, and Eſſenes, began their Sects.

89 Civill war in Rome eight years between Marius and Sylla, becauſe Sylla being con-

Year.

ponger, was chosen Captain into Asia, to the battel Mithridatick.

81 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consull

57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperour five years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid. Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavus Augustus Emperour 56. year.

34. Herod the great made King of Jury, after whose death his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs.

See Luke 3.1.

Temple again sumptuously builded by *Herod*

Christ born in the 42. year of *Augustus*, from which beginneth our usual account.

CHAP. 5.

After the Birth of Christ.

16. *Tiberius* Emperor after the birth of Christ 16 years.

33. Christ crucified.

33. *Stephen* stoned.

42. *Paul* converted.

42. *Herod Agrippa* President in *Jury*, he beheaded *James*.

Year.

42 *Matthew* wrot his Gospel

44 *James* beheaded.

46 *Mark* preached in *Ægypt*.

49 *Luke* wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galathians, written from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.

54 *Philip* Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus.

51 To *Timothy* from Troas.
To *Titus* from Troas.

55 To Corinth from *Philippi*:

55 *Peters* first Epistle.

56 *Peters* second Epistle.

56 To the Rom. from Corinth.

57 *Claudius Nero* persecutor.

59 Epistles to the Philippians Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon from Rome.

61. Acts by *Luke* (now as is thought.)

63 *James* thrown down from a Pinacle.

69 Epistle to *Timothy*.

69 *Paul* martyred at Rome.

73 *Jerusalem* destroyed by *Vespatian* and *Titus*.

76 *Ignatius* Bishop of *Antioch*.

83 *Domitian* Emperour.

85 *Nicolaitan* Heretick.

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch,

tarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleus.

93 *John* banished to Pathmos where (as is thought) he wrote his Gospel, and the Revelation

67 *John* returned from Pathmos Ephesus

100 *John* dyed

114 *Pliny* writeth for the Christians

133 *Gallon*

170 *Iustinus* died a martyr

180 *Irenæus* of Lyons

187 England receiv'd the Gospel

202 *Clemens Alexandrinus*

210 *Tertullian*

219 *Origen*

249 *Cyprian*

289 *Constantine* reigned in England

307 *Eusebius*

333 *Athanasius*

347 *Hilary*

347 *Gregory Nazianzen*

371 *Ambrose* B. of Millain

375 *Hieronimus*

400 *Chrysostom*

409 *Augustine*

414 *Theodoret*

500 Goths conquered in Italy: then increased Barbarism, and Papistry.

Directions for the unskilfull.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a table as this following, I desired to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, viz. the order of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly, to know where every letter stands, as (h) neer the beginning, (m) about the midst, and (u) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldest finde begins with (a) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (t) look toward the end. Again, if the word begin with (ba) look in the beginning of the letter (b), but if with (bu) see toward the end of that letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word presently Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned language. Those with the Italike letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meerly English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is over English, & is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But these that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all words that have in them (r) or (lr) together

together, or begin with (chr) where (h) is never pronounced, or end with (iſm) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philoſophy, Chriſt, Baptiſm. But where I ſay they are Greek, I mean with ſome difference of termination; for they were brought from Greece to us, through Rome, where they were newly ſtampt, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our faſhion; as Chriſt is in Latine Chriſtus, in Greek Chriſtos; ſo Baptiſm in Latine Baptiſmus, in Greek Baptiſmos. The like muſt be obſerved for the Latine-words as thoſe that we have ending in (ton) the Latine hath them in (io) creation, remiſsion, in Latine creatio, remiſsio. But touching the French, we have ſome of them with difference, and ſome without: and thus thou ſhalt diſcern them; thoſe with difference are markt with this ſtar (*) as (*accompliſh*) in French (accomplir) and therefore you ſhall finde it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another; as this, at this word Brigatine ſee Barque, then theſe two be of a ſignification, and ſo ſhalt thou learn variety of words.

When a word hath two ſignifications, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a Barque, that is a little Ship, it is not ſo familiar, therefore I put down that: If I ſhould put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent ſcholer will learn by practice ſoon from the primitive or original: I have therefore ſet down ſome few of the hardeſt, yet ſome rules for them thou ſhalt finde in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known I omit them.

Abandon caſt away
abba father
abbeſſe abba eſſe, Miſtriſs of a Nunnery
abbreviate ſhort
abridge ſee abbreviate.
abut ly unto.
abecedary the order of the letters, or he that uſeth them.
abet maintain
abominable
abhor
abject baſe
abjure renounce
aboliſh make void
abricor * k. fruit
aboord
abrogate ſee aboliſh
abſolve pardon
abſolve perfect
abſolution forgiveneſs
abſtinence reſtraining
abſtract ſee abbreviate
abſurd fooliſh
accent tune
accept take liking

accept free coming to
accessary partaker
accident befall
accommodate fit to
*accomplish** finish
*account** to reckon
*accord** agreement
accurate running
accrew* grown
*ascertain** make sure
atchieve see accomplish
acorn
active nimble
actual in act
acute witty
addict given to
adieu farewell
address prepare to direct
adjacent lying to
adiourn defer
adjure make to sweare
administer govern or serve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by Sea
admission receiving
adopt take for his child
adore worship
adorn beautifie
adverse contrary
advertise give knowledge
adulation flattery
adulaterate counterfeit
advocate atturney
advowson patronage
aduſtion burning
affable ready and courteous in speech
affectionately desire
affinity kin by marriage
affimative a vouching
affiance trust betrothed
affianced betrothed
agent doer
aggravate grievous
agility nimbleness
agony heavy passion
alacrity cheerfulness
alarm sound to battel
alien stranger
alienation estranging
alight
alledge* bring proof
alliance kindred or league
allusion pointing to
allude to point to
aliment nourishment
almes
almighty
alphabet order of leters
alteration debate
allegory similitude
allegeance obedience
altitude height
allegation alledging
ambassador messenger
ambiguous doubtfull
ambition desire to honor
ambuſhment privy train
amorous full of love
amplifie enlarge
anatomy gr. cutting up
anathema accurſed
andiron
anguiſh grief
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadverſion noting

anti-

antichriſt against Christ
antidated fore-dated
anticipation preventing
angle corner
antickly diſguiſed
annihilate make void
anceſtour forefather
annuility ſee annihilate
aphoriſm general rule
apoſtate backſliding
apoſtaſie falling away
amen ſo be it
apoſtle gr. ſee ambaſſadour
apologie gr. defence
apocalyps gr. revelation
alpha gr. the firſt greek letter
apothecary
apocrypha not of authority
apparent in ſight
appeach accuſe
appeal to ſeek to a higher Judge
appertain to belong
appurtenant } belong-
appurtenance } ing
appetite deſire to eate
application applying to
appoſe ask queſtion
appoſition appoſing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh
appropriate make his own
apt fit
arbitrer } um-
arbitrator } pire
arbitrement judgement
arch-angel chief angel
arch gr. chief angel
archbiſhop chief biſhop
architect chief builder
argent ſilver
argue to reaſon
arithmetick gr. art of numbring
ark ſhip
armony houſe of armour
arraign
*arrive** come to land
*arrerages** debt unpaid
artificer handicrafts man
artificial workman like
articulate jointed
aſcend go up
*aſcertain** aſſure
aſsent agreement
aſcent going up
aſcribe give to
askew eaſie
aſpect looking upon
aſpire climbe up
aſpirate rough
aſpiration breathing
*aſſay** prove
aſſail ſet upon
aſſault ſee aſsail
aſsertion affirming
aſsiduity continuance
aſseveration earneſt affirming
aſsign appoint
aſsignation appointment
aſsiſes
aſsiſtance help
aſsociate companie
aſtrictive } binding
aſtringent }
aſtronomy } knowledge of the
aſtrologie } ſtars

atheist without God.
atheism the opinion of the Atheist
attach seize upon
*attaint** convict of crime
*attainder** a conviction
*attempt** set upon
attentive heedy
attribute give to
avarice covetousnes
audacious bold
audience hearing
auditor hearer, or Officer of accounts
audible easie to be heard
avert avouch
augment to encrease
vouch affirm with earnestnes
authentical gr. of authority
autumn the harvest
axome certain principle
Balancea pair of scales
bayliffe
bankrupt bankrout
banquet
baptist a baptizer
baptism
babarian a rude person
barbarismbarbarousnes
*barque** a small ship
barreter a contentious person
barrester allowed to give counsell.
barter to bargain
battery beating
balm
beatitude blessednes
beguile deceive
beneficial profitable
benevolence good-will
benign favourable
benignity bounty
bereft deprived
besiege
biere
bishop overseer
blank to make white
blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God
blood
bear
beast
boat
bough
bought
bonnet cap
bracelets
bracer
brief
brigandine coat of defence
brigatine see barque
brandish* to make a sword bright
breath
brothelkéeper of a hous of bawdry
bruise
bruit
buggery conjunction with one of the same kinde
burgess a head man of a Town
build
Calliditie craftines
capacity conceit or receit
cancel to undo
cannon gr. law
canonize make a Saint
capital deadly or great

capi-

capital containing
capitulate
raptious catching
captive prisoner
captivate make subject
carbuncle k. disease or stone
carnality fleshliness
casualty chance
castigation chastisement
cathedral gr. Church, chief in the Diocess.
catholick universal
cauldron
caution warning
celebrate make famous
celestiall heavenly
catalogue gr. bed-roll
celerity swiftness
censor corrector
censure correction
centurion captain
cease
cement
center middest
ceremony
certain
certifie
ceruse white lead
cistern
character the fashion of a letter
chaunt * sing
champion wild field
chambering lightness
charter a grant, performing
chamberlain
chariot
chancery
chivalry Knight-hood
chief
cherubin order of angels
chirography gr. hond-writing
christ anointed
chriurgion gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger.
chronicle gr. | history
chronographer gr. | writer
chronologie gr. story of times
church faithfull people
christal gr. glass
cider drink made of apples
cinamon
circle
circuit
cirren
city
citizen
circumcise to cut about the privy sking
circumference round circuit
circumlocution circumference of speech
circumvent prevent
civet
civil
clamarous ready to speak ill
clemency gentleness
client he that is defended
cockatrice k. beast
collect gather
colleague companion
collation recitall
coadjutor helper
cogitation thought
collusion deceit
column one side of a page divided
comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commencement a beginning
comet gr. blazing ſtar
commentary expoſition
commodious profitable
commotion rebellion
communicate made partaker
communion fellow-worſhip
compact ſoyn together
compendious ſhort
competitor he that ſtandeth with me for an office
compile gather and make
complexion
complices colleagues
compoſe make
compoſition agreement
comprehend contain
compriſe ſee comprehend
concoct to digeſt meat
concord agree
concordance agreement
competent convenient
compromit to make agree
concavity hollowneſſe
compulſion force
conceal
conception conceiving in the womb
concupiſcence deſire
concur agree together
condeſcend agree unto
condign worthy
conduct guiding
confeſsion compounding
confederat ſee compact
confer talk together
conference communication
confidence truſt
confirm eſtabliſh
confiſcate forfeiture of goods
conflict battel
confound overthrow
congeal harden
congeſtion a heaping up
congregate gather together
congruity ſee concord
conjunction joyning together
conjecture gueſs
conſent agreement
concent harmony
conſequence following
conſecrate to make holy
conſequent following
conſerve kéep
conſiſt ſtand
conſolation comfort
conſiſtory a place of civil judgement
conſort ſee conſent
conſpire agree for ill
conſtrue expound
conſult take counſel
contagious that corrupteth
contemplation meditation
continent modeſt attaining
contract make ſhort
contradiction
contribute beſtow
contrite ſorrowful
contrition ſorrow
convert turn
convict proved guilty
convent bring before
converſe company with
convocation calling together
convulſion
copartner fellow
copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body
corporal bodily
corrosive fretting
correspondent answerable
corrigible easily corrected
corroborate strengthen
covert hiding place
costive bound in body
cosmography gr. discription of the world.
counterpoise make level
countermand command contrary
compunction pricking
comin a basket or corp-chest
creed the belief
credence belief
credulous easie to believe
criminous faulty
crucifie fastned to a cross
crocodile k. of beasts
culpable blame-worthie
cubite a foot and half
cup-board
cursative turning fast over
cymbal an instrument
clyster or a glister
cypress
Deacon gr. provider for the poor
debility weakness
deaf that cannot hear
dammage loss
decent comely
decline fall away
decision cutting away
decorum comeliness
decipher discribe
dedicating devoting
deduct taken out
defect want
deflower to dishonor
defraud deceive
deformed ill shapen
define shew what it is
degenerate be unlike his Ancestors
dehort move from
deity God-head
deifie make like God
delectation delight
delicate dainty
delude deceive
deluge great flood
delusion mockery
demonstrate shew plainly
denizon freeman
denounce declare a sentence against
depend hang upon
deportation carrying away
depose put from
deprive see oppose
depute appoint
deride mock
derive fetch from
derivation take from another
derogate see detract
describe set forth
descend go down
desart wilderness
desist leave off
detest hate greatly
detect bewray
detract take from
detriment loss
detrude thrust from
devote given unto
dexterity aptness

diabólical devilish
diadem crown
diet manner of food
dialogue gr. conference
defame
difficult hard
diocess gr. jurisdiction
diocesan that hath jurisdiction
digest bring in order, see concoct
dignity worthinesse
digress turn from
dilate enlarge
direct guide
diminution lessening
disburse* lay out money
discend see descend
disciple scholer
discipline instruction
dissent disagree
discern see
disclose discover
discord disagreement
discuss see dilate
dis-joyn unjoyn
dis-franchise take away free-dome
dismiss let pass
disloyal disobedient
disparagement inequality of birth
dispence set free
disperse spread abroad
dispeople to unpeople a place
descent from our ancestors
dissimilitude unlikeness
dissolve unloose
dissolute careless
dissonant disagreeing
distinguish a difference
disce
disable make unable
disability unableness
disanul make void
disputable questionable, or doubtfull
define
discomfit put to flight
discomfiture a putting to flight
descipher lay open
digestion bringing into order
digression going from the matter
difficulty hardness
defamation a slandring
dimension measuring
direction ordering
dissimulation dissembling
discourse
dismember part one piece from another
disposition natural inclination or setting in order
dissipation scattered
dissolution breaking
distillation distilling or dropping down
distinct differing
distinction making a difference
divulgate make common
dispoil take away by violence
display spread abroad
distracted troubled in mind
distribution division
disturb disquiet
dissuade see dehort
ditty a matter of a song
divert turn from
divine heavenly

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity daylineſs
doctrine learning
dolour griefe
dolorous grievous
docillity eaſineſs to be taught
dolphin k of fiſh
domeſtical at home
dominion } rule
domination }
Eclipſe gr. failing
eccleſiaſtical belonging to the Church
edict commandement
edifice building
education bringing up
edition putting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual forcible
effeminate womaniſh
efficacy force
effuſion pouring forth
egreſs forth going
enhance make greater
election choyce
elect choſen
elegance fine ſpeech
elephant k of beaſts
emrods k of diſeaſes
elevate lift up
embleme gr. picture
emmet, or piſmire
empire government
encroach
ennaration declaration
encounter ſet againſt
enduce move
enimity } hatred
enmity }
enchant * bewitch
enfranchiſe * make free
enflame burn
engrate preſs upon
enſign flag of war
enormous out of ſquare
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put between
environ compaſs about
epha k of meaſure
epitaph gr. the writing on a Tomb
epitomy gr. the briefe of a book
epitomize gr. to make an Epitomy
epiſtle gr. a letter ſent
epiſcopal biſhop-like
epicure given to pleaſure
epilogue concluſion
equinoctial when the dayes and nights are equal
erect ſet up
erroneous full of errour
eſcheat forfeit
eſsence ſubſtance
eſtimate eſteem
eternal everlaſting
evangeliſt bringer of good tydings
evict over come
eunuch gr. gelded, or great officer
evocation calling forth
exaſperate inflict on
exact perfect, or require with extremity
exaggerate heap up
exaltation advanting
except

excurſion running out
exceed
excell
exchequer office of receipt
exclaim crie out
execrable curſed
execute perform
excrement dung
exempt free
exemplifie enlarge
exhibit put up
exile banish
exorciſt gr. conjurer
expedient fit
expel put out
expend lay out
expedition haſte
expect look for
expire end
explicate declare
exploit enterpriſe
expulſion driving out
exquiſite perfect
extend ſpread forth
extenuate leſſen
extol advance
extort wring out
extract draw out
extemporal } ſudden
extemporary }
Fabulous feigned
fact deed
faction diviſion
factious that maketh diviſion
facility eaſineſs
falconer
fallacy deceit
fantaſie
fatalby deſtiny
feſtivall feaſt day
feſtivity mirth
female } the ſhe
feminine }
fertil fruitful
fervent hot
feaver ague
figurative by ſigns
finally laſtly
firmament skie
flagon great wine pot
flexible eaſily bent
flegm one of the humours
flux diſeaſe of scouring
fornication uncleaneſs betweeen ſingle perſons
fortification ſtrengthening
fountain head-ſpring
fortitude valiantneſs
fragments reliques
fragility brittleneſs
fragrant ſweet ſmelling
fraternity brotherhood
fraudulent deceitful
frequent often
frivolous vain
frontler k head attire
fructifie make fruitful
fruſtrate make void
frugal thrifty
fugitive runnagate
function calling
funeral burial
furbuſher dreſſer
furious raging
future time to come
Garboyl hurly-burly
garnar corne-chamber
gemm precious ſtone

genu-

gentility } gentry
generosity }
gentile heathen
generation off-spring
gender
genealogie generation
genitor father
geometry gr. art of measuring
gesture
ginger
gourd k. plant
gorget
gorgeous
gospel glad tidings
gradation by steps
graduate that hath taken degree
gratifie to pleasure
gratis freely
guardian * keeper
gulph deep pool
gyves fetters
Hability } ableness
or }
ability }
habitable able to dwel in
habit apparel
harbinger sent before to prepare
harmony g. musick
halelujah praise to the Lord
heraulds kings messengers
hauty lofty
hebrew from Hebers stock
heathen see gentile
helmet head peece
heretick
heretical that hold heresie
homage worship
hosanna save I pray thee
horror fearful, sorrowful
hostage pledge
host army
hostility hatred
humane gentle
humidity moysture
hymn gr. song
hypocrite gr. dissembler
hysope
Ideot gr. unlearned
Idolairy gr. false worship
jealous
Jesus Saviour
ignominy reproach
illegitimate unlawfully born
illusion mockery
imbecillity weakness
imbark.
immediate next to
imitation following
immoderate without measure
immortal everlasting
impeach accuse
immunity freedome
impediment let
imperial belonging to the Crown
imperfection unperfectness
impenitent unrepentant
impiety ungodliness
impose lay upon
impression printing
impudent shameless
impugn disprove
impute
impunity without punishment
impropriation making proper
immanity beastly cruelty.
importune to be earnest with
imperious desirous to rule

incessantly earnestly
inquisition searching
incense k. offering
incense to stir up
incident happning
inchant * bewitch
inclination moving
incline lean unto
incumber trouble
incommodious hurtfull
incompatible unsufferable
incongruity without agrément
incontinent presently or unchast
incur run into
indemnity without loss
indignity unworthines
indignation hatred
induce move
induction bringing in
indurate harden
infamous ill reported
infection, corruption
infer bring in
infernal belonging to hell
infirmity weakness
inflammation inflaming
infinite without number
influence a flowing in
inform give notice
ingrave carve
ingredience entrance
inhabite dwel in
inhibit forbid
inhibition forbidding
injunction committing
injurious wrongful or hurtfull
innovate making new
innovation making new
inordinate out of order
insinuate creep in
inspire breath into
insolent proud
instigation provoking
institute appoint
intercept prevent
intercession going between, or making intreaty
interchange exchange
intercourse mutual accesse
interest loan
interline write betwéen
intermeddle deal with
intermeddle mingle with
intermission a ceasing
interpreter expounder
interrogation a question asking
interrupt break off
intricate inwrapped
introduction entrance
intrude to thrust in violently
invincible not to be won
irruption breaking in
irrevocable not to be recalled
irreprehensible without reproof
Israelite of Israel
judicial belonging to judgment
jubile year of joy
juror sworn man
juice
justifie approve
Lapidarie skilful in stones
largess or largis liberality
lascivious wanton
laud praise
laurel bay-tree
laxative loose
legacy gift by will, or ambassage
legion hoast

legate

legate ambaſſage
legerdemain light-handed
leproſie k. of diſeaſes
libertine looſe in religion
lethargy k. of drowſie diſeaſe
licentious taking liberty
lieutenant deputy
limitation appointment
liturature learning
lingel Shoo-makers thred
linguiſt skilful in tongues
litigious quarrellous
lore law
lotterie * caſting of lots
loyall obedient
lunatick wanting of wits
Magician uſing witchcraft
magiſtrate gouernour
magnanimity of a great minde
magnificence ſumptuouſneſs
maladie diſeaſe
malicious
male-contented diſcontented
malign hating
manacles fetters
manger
maranatha accurſed
manumiſs ſet free
march go in array
mart fair
martial warlike
marches borders
margent edge of a book
marrow
martyr gr. witneſſe
matron ancient woman
matrice womb
mature ripe
mechanical gr. handy-craft
mediocrity meaſure
medicine
mercement
mediator advocate
mercer
mercy
meditate muſe
monſtrous defiled
melancholy gr. humour of ſolitarineſſe
melodious ſweet ſounding
meritorious that deſerueth
method gr. order
metaphor gr. ſimilitude
miniſtration miniſtring
militant warring
minority under age
monaſtery col. of monks
miraculous marueilous
mirrour * a looking glaſs
mittigate aſſwage
mixtion mingling
mixture *idem*
mobility moving
modeſt ſober
moderate temperate
modern of our times
moitie half
moment weight, or ſudden
momentary ſudden
monarch gr. one ruling all
moote argue
monument antiquity
morality ciuil behauior
mortal that endeth
mortuary due to ye dead
motive cauſe moving
mortifie kill
mountain great hill

muni-

munition defence
mutable changeable
mustachios upper lips hair
malmsey
muse goodness of learning
mutation change
myrrhe k. of sweet gums
mystical that hath a mysterie in it
mysterie hidden secret
Native born
narration declaration
neer
necessitie
navigation sailing
nephew
nerve sinew
negligence
neuter of neither side
Nicholaitan gr. an heretick from Nicholas
negromancy gr. black art
nonage under age
nonsuit not following
novice
notifie give knowledge
numeration numbring
nutriment nourishment
obeysance obedience
oblation offering
oblique crooked
oblivious forgetful
obstinate froward
obscure dark
obstruction stopping
obtuse dull
occidental belonging to the West
odious hateful
odour smell
odoriferous sweet smelling
officious dutiful
olivet place of olives
omnipotent almighty
operation working
opportunity fitness
oppose set against
opprobrious reproachful
ordure dung
original beginning
oracle a speech from God
ordination ordaining
orphan without parents
orthography gr. true writing
ostentation boasting
overplus more then needeth
pacifie quiet
pamphlet small treatise
pantople a slipper
paradice a place of pleasure
paraphrase gr. exposition
paramour amorous Lover
parable similitude
parcel
parget
partial
partition division
passion suffering
passover one of the Jews feasts
pathetical gr. vehement
patriarch gr. chief father
patrimony fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavillion tent
paucity fewness
pavement
Peccavi I have offended

peculiar

peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowfull
pentecoſt gr. Whitſontide
perceive
perigrination journying in a ſtrange land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perillous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, grief
perſecute
perſiſt } continue
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partake
pervert overthrow
perruke hair laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that ſect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick
phraſe gr. form of ſpeech
phrenſie gr. madneſs
phyloſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pigeon
pirate ſea-robber
piety godlineſs
pillage ſpoile in war
pilot * maſter guider of a ſhip
plaintiff the complainant
planet gr. wandring ſtar
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fulneſs
plume feathe:
plurality more then one
policy
poitrel ornament for a horſe breſt
poet gr. a verſe maker
poetreſs a woman poet
polliſh deck
pollute defile
pomegranat. k. of fruit
ponderous weighty
populous full of people
poſtſcript: written after
protract defer
popular praſing the people
preamble fore-ſpeech
precept command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſs
predominant ruling
preface ſee preamble
prejudice hurt
prejudicated forfalled
premunire forfeiture of goods
preparative preparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative privilege
presbytery gr. elderſhip
preſcript decree
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive firſt
priority firſt in place
priſtine old

probation allowance
prodigious monstrous
proceed go on
profound deep
profane ungodly
prognosticate foretell
progeny off spring
prohibit forbid
prologue fore preface
prolix tedious
prompt ready
promulgation fore publication
propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie
propose propound
propriety property
prorogue put off
prostitute set open for uncleanness
propheſie foretel or expound
prophet gr. he that prophesieth
prospect a sight afar off
prowess valiantness
prose the writing that is not verse
proselite gr. stranger converted
prostrate fall down
protect defend
provocation provoking
provident foreseeing
prudence wisdome
psalm heavenly song
psalmograph } writer of
psalmist } psalms
psalter book of psalms
publish set abroad
publick open
publican tollgatherer
publication publishing
purgatory place of purging
pursuit following
puissant powerfull
putrifie corrupt
Quadrangle four cornered
quadrant four squared
quench thick heap
quintesence the chief vertue
quotidian daily
Rapacity
rapine violent catching
ratifie establish
real unfeigned
receipe
receit
recognisance acknowledgement
recoil go back
reconcile bring into favour
recreate refresh
redeem buy again
redemption buying again
refection refreshing
reflection casting back
refer put over
refuge succour
regenerate born again
regiment government
register calender
reject cast away
rejoynder
reiterate repeat
relate report
relation reporting
relapse back-sliding
relaxation refreshing
relinquish forsake
remit forgive
remiss loose
remorse prick of conscience
renove renew

renounce

renounce * forsake
repast food
repel pull back
repeal call back
repose put trust in
repress put down
repulse parting back
repugnancy contrariety
repugnant contrary
repute account
resign give over
restauration restoring
resume take again
revoke call back
rhetorick Art of Eloquence
rethorician gr. skilfull in Rhetorick
rheumne gr.
rogue
ruinous ready to fall
rudiment first instruction
rupture breach
rusticall clownish
Sabbath rest
sacrilege Church robbing
sacrament holy sign, or oath
sacrifice
saduce k. seduce
safeguard safe-keeping
saint holy one
sanctification holiness
salubrity wholesomeness
sanctity
sanctimony holiness
sanctuary holy place
sandals gr. slippers
sapience wisdome
satiety fulness
satyre nipping verse
saturity fulness
savage wild
sauce
scalp pate
scarifie launce a sore
scepter sign of rule
schism breach
schismatick that moveth a schism
scripture writing
scruple doubt
scrupulous full of doubts
scourges
scurrility saucy scoffing
seclude shut out
sectary see schismatick
secondary the second
seduce deceive
sedulity diligence
seigniory Lordship
seminary a nursery
senator Alderman
sensible easily felt
sense
sensual brutish
sepulchre grave
sequel following
sequester to remove from or displace.
service
sergeant
servitude bondage
servile slavish
severity sharpness
sex kind
significant plainly signifying
simplicity plainness
sinister unhappy
situation placing

slaughter
slice
sluce
soar mount high
sociable fellowlike
solace
solution unlosing
society fellowship
solicit move
summary brief
sophister caviller
sorcery
soveraign chief
spacious large
specifie signifie
special
spicery
spleen gr. milt
spongeous like a sponge
spruce
squinancy k. disease
station standing
stability sureness
stillatory a distilling place
stipendiary that serveth for wages
studious diligent
stile manner of speech
submiss lowly
suborn procure a false witnesse
subscribe write under
substract, take from
subtract }
substitute deputy
subtile crafty
subversion overthrowing
succeed follow
suggest
sulphure brimstone
summarily briefly
superficies upper side
superfluous needless
superscription writing above
supplant overthrow
support bear up
supposition supposing
suppress
superiour higher
supremacy chiefdom
surcharge overcharge
surmount exceed
surcingle
suspence
surplus læ overplus
survive overlive
synagogue place of assembly
sycophant tale bearer
synode general assembly
Tabernacle tent
temerarious rash
temerity rashness
temperature temperateness
temperate keeping a mean
temperance sobriety
temple a Church
tempestuous boysterous
temporize to serve the time
temporary for a time
terrestrial earthly
tenuity smalness
tetrarch gr. government of a fourth part
tenure hold
termination ending
thwite shave
timerous fearfull
tertian every other day
testification witnessing

theolo-

theology gr. divinity
thyme k. herb
tractable easy to handle
tractate a treatise
tragedy a solemn play
tradition delivering from one to another
traffique bargaining
transfigure change
transitory soon pass away
tranquillity quietnesse
transfer convey over
transform transfigure
transgress break
translate turn
transport carry over
transpose change
triangle three cornered
tribunal judgment seat
tripartite three-fold
trivial common
tribe company
tromp deceive
triumph great joy
triumphant rejoycing for the conquest
tribute
truce peace
turbulent
tympany k. dropsie
Vacant voyd
valour courage
vanquish overcome
vapour moysture
vendible salable
venerable worshipfull
versifie make verses
venerial fleshly
vesture } garment
vestiment }
vice
vicious
view
vincible
victorious that hath gotten many victories
vineyard orchard of grapes
vigilant watchfull
visitation going to see
vision sight
ulcer bile
union unity
unite joyn
universal general
urine stale
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling
volubility swiftnes
voluptuous given to pleasure
urbanity curtesie
usurp take unlawful authority
utility profit
vulgar common
wages
wager
weight
wrought

FINIS.

To the Reader.

IF, notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Childe may have spoiled his Book before it be learned: thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these written Copies untill he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Chrildren: plentifull experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tried, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewell.

A a B b C c D d E e F f G g H h I i K k L l M m N n O o P p Q q R r S s T t V v U u W w X x Y y Z z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the holy Ghost, Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust. O quicken thou me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my ways, and thou heardest me: O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy Commandements, and so shall I talk of thy wondrous works.

My soul melteth away for very heaviness. Comfort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou me to make much of thy Law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy judgements have I laid before me.

I have stitked unto thy testimonies, O Lord confound me not.

I will run the way of thy Commandments when thou hast set my heart at liberty.

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